

**DESCRIPTION**

<b>Source</b>	<i>E. coli</i> -derived Ala382-Arg501 Accession # P43026
<b>N-terminal Sequence Analysis</b>	Ala382 and Pro383
<b>Structure / Form</b>	Disulfide-linked homodimer
<b>Predicted Molecular Mass</b>	14 kDa

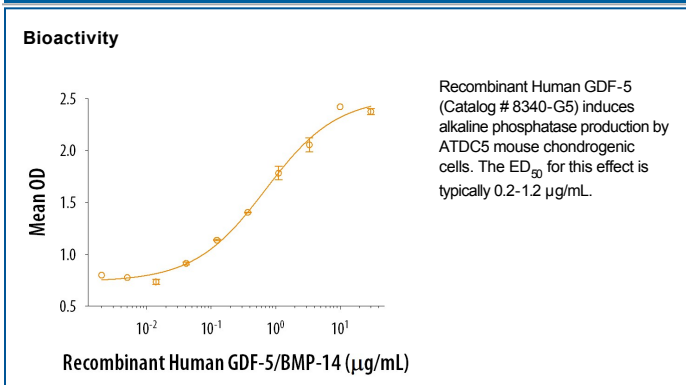
**SPECIFICATIONS**

<b>SDS-PAGE</b>	14 kDa, reducing conditions
<b>Activity</b>	Measured by its ability to induce alkaline phosphatase production by ATDC5 mouse chondrogenic cells. Nakamura, K. <i>et al.</i> (1999) <i>Exp. Cell Res.</i> <b>250</b> :351. The ED <sub>50</sub> for this effect is typically 0.2-1.2 µg/mL.
<b>Endotoxin Level</b>	<0.10 EU per 1 µg of the protein by the LAL method.
<b>Purity</b>	>90%, by SDS-PAGE with silver staining.
<b>Formulation</b>	Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution in HCl. See Certificate of Analysis for details.

**PREPARATION AND STORAGE**

<b>Reconstitution</b>	Reconstitute at 250 µg/mL in 4 mM HCl.
<b>Shipping</b>	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.
<b>Stability &amp; Storage</b>	<b>Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 12 months from date of receipt, -20 to -70 °C as supplied.</li> <li>● 1 month, 2 to 8 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.</li> <li>● 3 months, -20 to -70 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.</li> </ul>

**DATA**



**BACKGROUND**

Growth Differentiation Factor-5 (GDF-5; also called BMP-14 and CDMP-1) is a member of the BMP family of TGF- $\beta$  superfamily proteins (1, 2). Human GDF-5, -6, and -7 are a defined subgroup of the BMP family (3). GDF-5 is synthesized as a homodimeric precursor protein consisting of a 354 amino acid (aa) N-terminal pro-region and a 120 aa C-terminal mature peptide. Mature human GDF-5 shares 99% aa sequence identity with both mature mouse and rat GDF-5. GDF-5 signaling is mediated by formation of a heterodimeric complex consisting of a type I (BMPRII) and a type II (BMPRI or Activin RII) serine/threonine kinase receptor which results in the phosphorylation and activation of cytosolic Smad proteins (Smad1, 5, and 8) (4, 5). Similar to other BMP family proteins, GDF-5 signaling is antagonized by Noggin (6). GDF-5 is involved in multiple developmental processes including limb generation, cartilage development, joint formation, bone morphogenesis, cell survival, and neurogenesis (7-11). Exogenous GDF-5 has been reported to promote chondrogenesis, osteogenesis, and angiogenesis in mesenchymal stem cells *in vivo* and *in vitro* (12-14). Inhibition of GDF-5 expression or alteration of its signaling can facilitate the development of osteoarthritis (15-18).

**References:**

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